

# The Sun

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## In Peace As in War.

The American people emerge from the conflict with Spain with a renewed and lively conviction of being invincible in war. As fighters they feel that they are unequalled, and the evidence is admitted to be strong by the foreign observers of it. But in the peace of the country, in its original opinions and in the many expressions that through its columns come from private individuals, is proof on a colossal scale that the people of the United States are a people most powerful in peace.

The promptness with which the mass of the public, after the first battle of Manila, saw clearly into the question of the Philippines, and determined that that far distant and scarcely known territory should be part of our dominion, and the marvellous rapidity with which this feeling has penetrated the minds of those who at first condemned it and opposed it, denote a nation possessed of intellectual breadth and vigor, self-reliance, and the impulse of statesmanship, that are startling, not to say incredible.

Never have the American people had greater cause for confidence and hope in the future, and for pride and self-respect, than now, when the calls for the retention of the Philippines are heard in ever increasing volume.

## No European Tutelage for Us.

The argument brought forward by the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, a semi-official paper, for "the autonomy of the Philippines, under the tutelage of Europe," is unsound in premises, and, of course, in conclusion.

It urges that the prestige of the white race in the Philippines was almost wholly destroyed by the late war, and that the 80,000 or 40,000 troops that our country might devote to recovering that prestige would be insufficient; while, besides, we are novices in colonization.

The first mistake of the *St. Petersburg Journal* is in assuming that because the natives have lost all respect for Spain they possess none for America. It might as well be supposed that because the Cuban patriots despised and hated the Spaniards they despise and hate us. The proclamations of AGUIBALDO show that he perfectly well understands that America is the friend of liberty and humanity the world over, whereas Spain has long been a representative of cruelty and oppression. It is not less certain that the Philippine insurgents have already been impressed by our naval and military strength, and understand thoroughly the difference in that respect between Spain and ourselves. Nor need we worry about being novices in colonization when Spain is an example of the veterans.

Besides, how could the Philippines regain their respect for the white race through "autonomy under the tutelage of Europe?" How long would it be before the islands became the scene of war among the tutelary powers, each wanting a share of them?

Above all, the tutelage of Europe is out of the question, for the reason that the Philippines are already ours.

## The New Factor in International Politics.

It may be remembered that, in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. FREDERICK GREENWOOD threw cold water on the idea of Anglo-American cooperation, even in the Far East. An alliance, he said, was out of the question, and even to talk about a community of interests was but "the outcome of a temporary need" on the part of the United States, and, when the war with Spain should be over, would be dropped by them with "a joyful sense of relief." A different view of the matter is expressed by Sir GEORGE S. CLARKE in the August number of the same periodical.

On one point, indeed, Sir GEORGE agrees entirely with Mr. GREENWOOD. He also holds that a defensive alliance between Great Britain and the United States is not, at the present moment, within the range of practical politics. He admits, further, that it may be premature to speak of an Anglo-American combination against Continental Europe. The fact remains that recent events in the Far East have caused Anglo-American peoples to begin to comprehend that circumstances may easily arise, which will demand joint action upon their part in that quarter of the globe, unless they are both to forfeit freedom of access to the largest actual and prospective market for their manufactures which exists upon the earth. In the mere realization of this danger, in the mere perception that active cooperation in defence of a common cause may become imperative, there are the necessary conditions of a close and permanent drawing together of the two great sections of the English-speaking world. The word alliance may remain unspoken till the actual need of one presents itself; little matters the word if the idea takes root among the 120,000,000 people who speak a common tongue. It is certain, in Sir GEORGE CLARKE'S opinion, that an Anglo-American alliance would not be crippled and brought to naught by the drawbacks which have rendered nugatory other alliances in the past; by the differences of language, divergence of objects, want of mutual community of interests and mutual misunderstandings, which, hitherto, have prevented allied powers from wielding a united force approximating to that represented by the sum total of their resources. An Anglo-American alliance, should it ever take place, will be free from the conditions which enfeebled the coalitions of 1815, the Anglo-French combination of 1854 or the German league against Denmark ten years later. As regards comparative strength, Sir GEORGE, for his part, has no doubt that the whole of Continental Europe would find

its match in an Anglo-American coalition, and that the former's prospect of some initial successes would not compensate for the certainty of ultimate failure. He concurs, however, with Mr. GREENWOOD in thinking that such a coalition is not probable, because the need has not arisen. It would, necessarily, be a league of defence, not of aggression, and a defensive combination becomes a reality only in face of a common emergency.

While the future, of course, guards most of its secrets, one of its developments seems clear to the writer in the *Nineteenth Century*. He holds it to be no longer possible for the United States to maintain their former attitude of aloofness from the affairs of the world. Henceforth they must and will assume a position among great nations, and they will have to face the responsibilities and difficulties imposed by such a position. Even the pessimistic Mr. GREENWOOD acknowledged that "in any case, there is no likelihood of a lasting return to the old American policy." The programme of isolation is out of date, and cast aside. Sir GEORGE CLARKE is not one of those who attribute the striking change in the American spirit to the influence of the brilliant writings of Capt. MAHAN, for these, as he sees, have hitherto produced a deeper impression in the Old World than in the New; he ascribes the change more correctly to the inherited instincts of the race which are forcing the American people onward and upward. The signs of coming expansion might have been discerned in the original handling of the Samoan question, in President HARRISON'S proposal to annex Hawaii, and in the little known fact that the acquisition of Cuba by Germany in 1895 was only averted by the vehement protests of all the American representatives at the European courts. Sir GEORGE would see in the present war the result rather than the cause of aspirations that were only latent. It is race energies and race attitudes, not blind chances, that have made the United States second only to England as a commercial power. The very same forces that created the British Empire have built up the great republic, and will irresistibly bring it into the front rank of the powers of the earth.

Sir GEORGE CLARKE tells us that, on this point, Capt. MAHAN lately wrote to him as follows: "The extension of the influence of the United States, territorial expansion, colonies, etc., are so accepted as to be almost a commonplace of thought by papers heretofore steadily opposed thereto. The ground taken by you among the first, and by me afterwards, which, weeks ago, was a mere vision, has rapidly taken on an appearance at least of solidity. Men who could only see that our Constitution provided in no way for governing colonies are now persuaded, as we were, that, where there is a will, the Americans can find a way."

Sir GEORGE CLARKE'S conclusion is that there is to be a new factor in international politics, and that the coming great power will be excessively tenacious of its rights, while essentially peace-loving. He predicts that human freedom of the Anglo-American type, which no other race has yet achieved, is to receive a fresh impulse which will react upon peoples less advanced. The common interests of the United States and of Great Britain are destined to increase in magnitude and in complexity. Alliance can wait; indeed, may never be required, if only the two nations realize the immensity of their common concerns, and become familiar with the idea that united action in defence of the honor and the rights of both may one day be required. European statesmen have not failed to perceive the significance of the fact that the first faint appearance of serious danger to us from without—we refer to the attempt to bring about a concerted European intervention on behalf of Spain—caused an American sentiment to turn instinctively toward Great Britain. It was not mistake in so turning, for, as the *London National Review* has shown, the hostile intervention would have taken place but for England's refusal to join it, or even to promise not to thwart it with her mighty navy.

## Turkish Troubles.

After twenty years of haggling and shuffling the Sublime Porte has met the demands for the settlement of the claims of Russian subjects for damages incurred during the last Russo-Turkish war in its usual characteristic fashion. The sum unpaid with interest amounts to \$4,500,000. For this the Sultan has given promissory notes running over a period of five years, and no doubt, like the celebrated Mr. MANTENI, considers the matter as now settled. The interesting moment will be when the first note comes due; but it is not necessary just now to anticipate whether it will be paid or a renewal asked for, nor to speculate what the patient creditor may do in case of default. It was the threat of the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople that his Government might find itself compelled, in satisfaction of the long-standing claims of its subjects, to take and hold the customs of the port of the Black Sea, that brought the Turk to book on this occasion. Trebizond is one of the most productive of Turkish customs ports and is, besides, an important political and military strategic point, and not to be lightly given up. From sordid notes are easy to sign, and who knows what the chapter of accidents during the next five years may contain; so the notes have been given, and for the moment Yildiz enjoys its political *rahat lokum*. Meantime the war indemnity of \$150,000,000 or thereabouts hangs like the sword of Damocles over the Turk's head, but so long as the Russian does not demand and exact payment, the Turk will be content to remain under it and let it hang too.

There is, however, another matter between the two Governments that if pressed by the Russians may turn to trouble. The tens of thousands of Armenians from the districts of Erzerum, Bitlis, Moosh and Van who succeeded in saving their lives by fleeing into Russian territory at the time of the massacres, have become a burden on the Russian Government and the people with whom they took refuge. Russia has insisted on the repatriation of these fugitives and the Turkish Government has protested, for compulsion means trouble for the Turks in some form or another. Since the departments have been taken possession of by Kurds and others, who would surrender them to their former owners with reluctance, if at all. The Sultan would then find himself under the necessity of evicting his faithful Kurds and reinstalling the hated Armenians or leaving the latter to be exterminated by the former. In either case there would be fresh disorders in Armenia which, unlike those of two years ago, would not leave Russia indifferent, for the Russian Government having forced the repatriation of the exiled Armenians

in the Turkish Government would be morally bound to see that they did not suffer in consequence of its act.

A good deal now depends on the resolution taken by the Russian Government in this matter, perhaps the peace of Asia Minor and the ending of the Turkish power in eastern Armenia.

## Fill Up the List!

The magnificent war-vorn and victorious ships of Admiral SAMPOSON'S fleet, and the magnificent outburst of popular applause with which they were received on Saturday from the moment of their entrance into the bay of New York, served to demonstrate both the national power and the national sentiment of the American people. They also afforded an illustration of the wisdom of the policy of naming our battleships after States, and thus binding them all together in a common pride in the navy and affection for that noble service.

With the exception of one, the Kearsarge, the battleships now built, building, or authorized, the highest expressions of modern naval power, are named after States, but as there are as yet only thirteen of these ships in all, thirty-three of the States are still unrepresented in that magnificent fleet. This means that we must have thirty-three more battleships. That number would not be too great. It would be only a reasonable sufficiency for the needs of our expanding territory and expanding commerce. Every State must have its champion in that glorious fleet, symbolizing the national unity in which all are bound.

Of battleships, built or expected, we have now the Texas, the Indiana, the Oregon, the Massachusetts, the Iowa, the Kearsarge, the Kentucky, the Illinois, the Alabama, and the Wisconsin, Maine, Ohio, and Missouri. Happy States, to be thus gloriously represented! But such discrimination must not continue. The name of every State of the Union must be enrolled in this catalogue of superlative naval power, each of those unrepresented coming in its due turn. We must commemorate and magnify the national unity by bringing into it the names of all the Southern States. We want a Virginia, a North Carolina, a South Carolina, a Mississippi, a Louisiana, a Florida, and all the rest of them in our splendid fleet. We must have all the New England States, all the Middle States, all the Western and Southwestern States, and the States of the Pacific.

Then, in the course of national development there may come an Hawaii, a Porto Rico, and perhaps a Luzon! That is a name which belongs to us now. It is no more Spanish, but wholly American forever; and the battleship Luzon would both typify the world-wide power of America and commemorate the great victory of Dewey. The catalogue of our battleships is far short of completeness, and it must be filled up.

## The Single-Turret Monitors.

It is understood that the Navy Department has found a new use for the old-time monitors of the Ajax and Comanche classes, namely, station duty in harbors of Cuba and Porto Rico.

It is hard to predict now when the active careers of these sturdy little craft will be over. Their keels were laid in 1862, and they are relics of the civil war, some of them truly battle-scarred veterans; the Montauk, for a single example, which under the command of WORDEN, destroyed the Confederate blockade-runner Nashville, was struck, if we do not mistake, 214 times by the fire of the Charleston batteries. They remained a source of reliance until the days of larger monitors and of modern battleships. Then they served as practice ships for State naval reserves, and finally, during the Spanish war, after some of them had received new boilers or machinery, and rapid-fire guns had supplemented the big turret smooth-bores, they became harbor defenders.

Such record might well entitle them to be laid up in ordinary at least until the hour of stress. But it is in the opinion of those who are best qualified to judge, they seem suited for coast guard work in the Antilles. They have proved themselves to be seaworthy, are not costly to maintain, requiring only small complements, and their light draught will allow them to go into all harbors and into many shallow inlets. There are a dozen of them, and only one is on the Pacific coast, so that there is a choice among the most suitable. If the present plan is carried out they will take the place of ships more expensive to maintain.

## Uniform Methods of Divorce.

The representatives appointed by thirty-two States of the Union for the purpose of promoting uniformity of legislation in reference to rights and relations of general interest throughout the country have been in session at Saratoga during the present week. Their attention has been devoted chiefly to the consideration of legal proceedings in divorce suits.

Every one, except the Western courts and lawyers who fatten on fraudulent divorces, recognizes it as scandalous that a man who wants to get rid of his wife can do so by setting up a fictitious residence in the far West and calling upon the defendant to come a thousand miles into a State to which she is an utter stranger, to make answer to a complaint usually false.

It is hopeless, however, to endeavor to get the States to agree upon what shall be the causes of absolute divorce. The circumstances and facts prevalent in different parts of the country vary so greatly that a uniform law prescribing the grounds for dissolving the marriage relation will never be agreed to by any large number of States. We see no reason, however, why agreement is not possible in reference to divorce procedure. If the State Commissioners devote their labors to this subject, they may accomplish something.

There should be no such thing as service by publication in divorce suits, except possibly in the State where the parties were married and resided at the time of the marriage. If either leaves that State, so that personal service of the summons cannot be made there, such party has no cause of complaint because the papers are served by publication or personally without the State.

In all other cases the law should require personal service of the summons upon the defendant within the State, in order to give the courts of that State jurisdiction.

When the suit is brought in a State other than that where the marriage was celebrated and where the parties resided at the time, the plaintiff should be obliged to prove a residence extending over years instead of merely months, as now suffices in some of the States, and the proof should establish an actual dwelling within the State, not sufficiently shown by a visit to the capital, and leaving a gun or fishing rod in a rented room there for the prescribed period.

Another safeguard against fraud in divorce procedure would be the absolute

prohibition of secrecy in undefended matrimonial actions. References in divorce cases should be prohibited and evidence should be taken before Judges in open court.

## Baseball.

THE SUN of last week reported that the President of the Chicago Baseball Club had telegraphed to his manager to notify the League players that they must abandon rowdiness and submit to the discipline of the League's rules, under the penalty of being fined \$25 by the club itself.

What does this mean? At the beginning of the season, after a great flourish in resolving that professional baseball should again be made decent, the members of the League solemnly agreed, over their own individual names, that the rules forbidding disputes with the umpire should be enforced. The President of the New York Club, FREDERICK, whose team had become notorious as the most disorderly, was the last to sign. The suspicion that his signature was worthless was made certain the moment that the season opened, for FREDERICK'S men fought with the umpire as of old, and his captain expressed publicly his intention to kick as he liked, rules or no rules. But FREDERICK has not been alone in treachery to the Presidents' agreement.

The Cincinnati Club has kept its men in the best state of discipline, and perhaps the Boston Club comes next in this respect; but the ball field has remained a field of disorder, on which the public was liable at any moment to see an outbreak of rebellion against the umpire, varying from words to blows. The measures adopted by the clubs to enforce the agreement of their Presidents to carry out the intention of the League, and thus to keep unassailable the Presidents' reputation for good faith, have amounted to nothing.

The baseball field is to-day below the level of the prize ring, where, except in extreme cases, when the ring is invaded by the outside mob, the referee's word is law.

What, then, is the meaning of President HARRIS' threat to fine his men if they do not keep order? Months have gone by and his agreement that they should conduct themselves properly has been waste paper. Has he grown ashamed of himself? Has some real friend, possessed of the sense of sport in which manifestly he has been lacking, made him understand the grossness of the League's habits? Or has he been genuinely in earnest all along, relying on the League President (YORKE) to provide umpires resolutely and sufficiently instructed to stamp out rowdiness, but at last, finding his reliance misplaced, has he taken the matter into his own hands and set out to discipline his men himself?

Twelve Presidents of baseball clubs got together and promised the public that baseball in 1898 should have an umpire, and that the players should not fight against his decision. The result has been a howling farce, as much as anything because of the incompetence of the umpires. Yet to say that these twelve Presidents could not have kept their word regardless of the umpires is arrant nonsense.

Do they begin to see this themselves?

## A Fortunate Steamer.

The first of four steamships which are to be used in the fruit trade between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Jamaica, was launched at the Cramp yard in Philadelphia last Thursday. The new boats are of 2,000 tons register, and "will be of the highest rating in their class. They will also be much faster than the chartered British ships, and will be constructed for use as auxiliary cruisers." And by way of emphasizing the fact that the new boats are fast, stanch and ready to fight when occasion offers, the first of them bears the name, beloved and honored above most, if not all, living American names, Dewey.

We hail the omen. This new ship is but one of hundreds and thousands that will be built by American skill and labor and will carry American products not merely to the West Indies, where the United States have direct or indirect claims, but to the ports of the world. They have proved themselves to be seaworthy, are not costly to maintain, requiring only small complements, and their light draught will allow them to go into all harbors and into many shallow inlets. There are a dozen of them, and only one is on the Pacific coast, so that there is a choice among the most suitable. If the present plan is carried out they will take the place of ships more expensive to maintain.

When American ships crowd the harbors of the East, the full value of the services which DEWEY and his men have done for the United States will be understood.

The Hon. JOHN WARWICK DANIEL of Virginia "predicts prosperity for the United States for a hundred years." The prediction is safe enough, but Mr. DANIEL is uncommonly unselfish in making it. He has a high place among the long-distance orators who have held that the United States must be full of war and ruin as long as the gospel of 18 to 1 is rejected. The prosperity of the United States must interfere with the political prosperity of these DANIELS without judgment; but perhaps they wish to be regarded as patriots who consent to prosperity, although it is against their principles.

The Republicans of the Sixth Missouri Congress district permit themselves to say very unhandsome things of one of the greatest little men or littlest great men in the West, the Hon. LOU STEPHENS:

"In common with almost all the people of Imperial Missouri we bow our heads with shame as we contemplate the schilling vied in the gubernatorial chair of our State. We trust all-wise Providence will graciously care for and protect us until a man shall again be Governor of Missouri."

It may be that the Hon. LOU STEPHENS ashes on account of the burden of his honors and his wisdom, but he is not a void. From nothing comes, but from STEPHENS come continual words of more than a man. He is the Stephens Democrat.

The German Kaiser was not very polite to the worthy Burgomaster of Mainz. By the triumphal arch to which the Young Man rode on a triumphal charger, the Burgomaster spoke his speech of welcome trippingly. "When here," said the Kaiser, "I should not do but to be expressed." No doubt the Imperial intellects are rapid-firing, but it was scarcely urbane for WILLIAM to say that he knew as much when a child as the Burgomaster knows now.

The Westminster Gazette repeats this touching poem, once current at Oxford:

"There was once a scholar of Balliol,  
 Who, when asked what he knew of GAMALIEL,  
 Replied 'twas a hill."

Remember that scholars of Balliol!

This poet by the banks of Isis must be plucked in geography. GAMALIEL is not a hill. GAMALIEL is a mountain in Mugwumpia, and erupts terrible streams of ink every day and evening.

Chief Justice DODGE of Kansas has already made a campaign speech and "announced" as a present to Congress that he can spare to stump the State for the Populists. Judge DODGE, who has won fame on account of his dictum that the rights of the user of property are superior to those of the owner, says that "a Judge is a citizen, interested in all unsettled questions." A Judge is also an official who has to settle such questions. But as a Populist platform seems to be

the Populist idea of the supreme law, a Populist Judge is not subject to the ordinary proprieties and can stamp as much as he pleases.

The Hon. JACOB BLEICHER COHEN'S "Good Roads and Non-Interest Bond Campaign Car and Tent" is about to be launched at Yandalla, Ill. The illustrious peripatetic takes up again the work of disseminating the financial principles of the Democracy. The Hon. PINK LEWIS will not be misled.

## A FRENCHMAN'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

The Yankee Nation Hailed as the Happiest and Mightiest of People.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: You will pardon a Frenchman if he rises up and calls for three cheers for the American people and the great Republic. By this system the land is made to pay all expenses, the factory and farm are brought together and made to supplement each other, and the wage system is completely eliminated in factory and farm—in fact, the middleman is done away with and the farmer himself becomes the manufacturer.

This system of farming and manufacturing is thus described in the New Orleans *Tribune-Democrat*: A farmer has 640 acres of land, cleared up and fenced in on the following plan:

40	40	40	40
160	160	160	160
20	20	20	20
40	40	40	40

There are twelve fields containing 40 acres each. The large central square contains 160 acres, 140 acres in woods and a 20-acre field surrounding the farmer's house in the center of the woods. This farmer puts twelve colored men with their families on his farm, and each of these men cultivates one of the twelve 40-acre fields, thus providing 480 acres of land for one-third of his own crop. The farmer puts the remaining two-thirds.

Now, suppose ten farmers living in the same neighborhood and running their farms on the same plan, each with twelve colored men, and the farmer gets the other one-third. These twelve children work for the farmer, but never get paid in wages. The farmer puts them on not one cent in wages. The farmer puts them on the same plan as the first farmer.

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Nothing can stand before it.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 20. GEORGE R. VAN FLEET.

## COUNTERFEIT PLATES CAPTURED.

The Chain of Evidence Against the Johnson Brothers Is Now Complete.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service received word to-day from Detroit that his officers there had succeeded in capturing the famous Windom plates from which the Johnson brothers had been making counterfeit \$2 notes for the past four years. The officers caught the plates in the hands of a man who was carrying them to New York. The plates were engraved the imitation of the Treasury seal and the press by means of which the notes were printed. This capture, with those already made, completes the chain of evidence against the Johnsons and puts the counterfeit scheme which has been so long carried on for the past eight years, with the exception of the \$100 counterfeit, which made its appearance last summer and which was so good that even the Treasury experts were deceived, the \$2 notes bearing the Hancock and the Windom vignettes were the most dangerous counterfeit plates ever issued in many years.

The workmanship was of the highest quality and it is almost impossible to tell the false from the genuine notes. Charles, Edward and David Johnson were arrested in Detroit on suspicion that they were responsible for these notes, and they were immediately taken to New York. The Windom and Hancock notes and other plates were seized, and the counterfeiters were taken to the Treasury Department. The plates were engraved the imitation of the Treasury seal and the press by means of which the notes were printed. This capture, with those already made, completes the chain of evidence against the Johnsons and puts the counterfeit scheme which has been so long carried on for the past eight years, with the exception of the \$100 counterfeit, which made its appearance last summer and which was so good that even the Treasury experts were deceived, the \$2 notes bearing the Hancock and the Windom vignettes were the most dangerous counterfeit plates ever issued in many years.

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## THE PHILIPPINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If there was a canvass of the popular vote as to the retention of the Philippine Archipelago, I venture to predict that the majority in the affirmative would be so immense that the President could not ignore it.

The American people have great faith in the honesty, patriotism and diplomacy of Mr. McKinley, and are holding up his hands. But let them know that the majority in the affirmative would be so immense that the President could not ignore it.

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PRIZE MONEY FOR THE NAVY.  
 The First Installment, Amounting to \$18,000, Deposited in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The first installment of prize money from the war with Spain, amounting to \$18,000, has been deposited in the United States Treasury. Owing, however, to the amount of work involved in making up the lists of those entitled to participate in the awards, its distribution will not begin for two or three months.

From the thirteen large folios in the prize-money division of the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department, which contain the accounts of all such awards show the year 1800, a table has been prepared showing the names of the officers who took part in the capture of the Government had set apart \$15,000, 400 as prize money to be distributed among 100,000 men, or an average of about \$75 each. The largest amount received by any one officer was that paid to Admiral Farragut, whose share was \$140,885. Admiral Porter came next with \$138,000. The smallest amounts, however, are not all small ones, for their aggregate is \$901,000, and that sum is still on deposit in the Treasury waiting for owners. Occasionally a claimant will be heard from. Only last week an old sailor came to the prize-money division and asked for information on the subject of his claim. He took part in the capture of three vessels during the civil war. The records were searched and bore out his assertion, together with the fact that the money for two of the awards, representing \$7 and \$13, had been paid him. The sailor denied that he had received a cent of prize money. Then, however, he produced a document, he acknowledged his signature, but said he had forgotten it if he ever did receive it. The third award they informed him was standing.

When the amount was mentioned—some \$140,885—the sailor fairly danced a jig. He told how he had taken part in the capture of three vessels during the civil war. The records were searched and bore out his assertion, together with the fact that the money